THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1847.

☞We commend the following article to the notice of the honest and moderate portion of the Democratic party. To the radical barnburning "progressives" it savors so strongly of conservatism, or Federal Whiggery that they of course will not read it. It is, however, from a Locofoco paper, one which did what it could to elect Mr. Polk, and as such valuable, as an indication of what the moderate portion of the party think of him & his war. If a Whig had said as much, Mr. Polk would have thought seriously of having him hanged as a traitor, for giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." We scarcely know what the offence may be construed to be now, perhaps only that of "scandalum magnatum" to wit: of Jimmy and his honorable Secretary of War.

OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Herald (an old-fashioned Republican Paper) of April 12.

* * * War is a calamity at any rate, but particularly so to a free people. Its influence and consequences are at variance with all the principles of free government. A military people never exist for any length of time as a free people.—All history proves that they cannot. Yet, in spite of history, in spite of reason and common sense, our Government has madly undertaken to force the opposite conclusion. A war has been forced upon the country—prematurely, every candid man must confess; unnecessarily, is equally demonstrable: and what are the results? To say nothing of the lavishing of the people's money and the people's blood, we have the vast extent of Executive patronage by the necessary increase of some thousands of military appointments, augmented by a new army of executive officers to collect the revenue in the enemy's ports, according to the President's new "Order in Council." We find no fault with this measure as a means of offence against Mexico. We ARE at war with her—no matter whose fault it is; and it is incumbent upon us to do her all the harm we can, to bring her to terms of peace.—But the consequence of the measure is a fearful strengthening of the power of Executive, which the republicans of the old school were particularly jealous of, as an enemy that would sap the foundation of our liberties. Such ANTIQUATED notions, however, ARE [literally] LAUGHED AT BY THE MODERN DEMOCRACY, who act as if their leading principle was, that whatever is calculated to perpetuate power in the hands of their party is all right and proper, and——constitutional of course. It is easy for the people to see that if the ascendency in the Government remains much longer in the hands of the party now wielding it, all the barriers between Executive supremacy and the Constitution will be broken down; and, seeing it, they must rise perceive the necessity of *immediately rallying to the rescue of the principles of the Constitution, and, indeed, of their liberties.*

MR. CALHOUN.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

There is a letter in this city from S. Carolina, which states that Mr. Calhoun has written a letter to his friends on the subject of his being a candidate for the next Presidency; that, in this letter, he states that, under no circumstances, will he consent to be a candidate for that office; and further that he requests and urges his friends to unite on Major General Zachary Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency.

☞Old Rough and Ready, seems to be going it with a perfect rush. He has already been formally nominated in primary meetings by portions of the Whig, Loco Foco and Native American parties; and now it seems the Nullifiers are following suit. Jimmy Polk has done in one respect, at least like Old Hickory, he has "nominated his successor." We are willing to give even the devil his due, and this time, we must say Jimmy has done pretty well. Let him have all the credit he deserves. It is not the first time that good has come out of evil. And good may come to the country, even out of this miserable War of the President's making.

CEMENT FOR GRAFTING.

One part of good beef's tallow, two parts of pure beeswax, and four parts of rosin. Melt all and mix well; then pour into cold water and work very thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax. We have frequently used cement made with these proportions, and it will not melt in hot weather, nor crack in cold weather.

The American Whig, of Baltimore, places at the head of its columns, the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The General has thus far done nobly at the head of whatever column he has been placed.

Late from Mexico.

SANTA ANNA'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY—HIS ARRIVAL AT THE CITY OF MEXICO—HIS INAUGURATION—THE INAUGURAL—POLICY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, &c.

The Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March.

A Guadalajara paper publishes the terms offered by our Government for peace through Senor ATOCHA. The principal one was, in brief, fifteen millions to be paid Mexico FOR THE LINE OF TWENTY-SIX DEGREES, from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the United States to demand no expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, making a total of twenty-eight millions for the territory north of twenty-six degrees.

SANTA ANNA took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi on the 14th of March in the following brief address:

HEADQUARTERS, SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 27, 1847.

Companions in Arms: Devoted entirely to the service of the country, I march to assume the reins of Government, in doing which I make the most costly sacrifice, acting contrary to my cherished desires and fixed intentions. But this course will put an end to the civil war which is destroying our beautiful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to the righteous struggle in which we are engaged with the perfidious invaders, and in which you have fought with such bravery and decision in the field of La Angostura.

My Friends: I will never forget your glorious actions on that field of battle, your sufferings in the desert, to which you submitted with heroic patience, and, above all, that I had the honor of commanding you. The nation owes you a recompense, and you will shortly receive it through my exertions, although this is not the consideration which stimulates you to bear yourselves as worthy sons of Mexico.

Soldiers: You are the hope of the country, her best defenders. Your duty then is to guard all parts; and on this account I have disposed that two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with their corresponding batteries, shall march to the defence of the State of Vera Cruz, the rest of the army defending this frontier.

Every where you will conduct yourselves as you have done hitherto, and you will ever deserve the illustrious name you have acquired. I am going to procure whatever is necessary to consummate the great work which is committed to you, and be assured that in the hour of danger you will again find in the midst of you your general.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From San Luis to the city of Mexico SANTA ANNA'S progress was triumphal. He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to propitiate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A TE DEUM was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the felicitations of the authorities and corporations.

SANTA ANNA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SENORES DEPUTIES: I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments and the motives of my conduct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign Power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the best of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism, which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent; I have seen the forward steps of the enemy; I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice. But I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the sovereign Congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace, on which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself and its rights, for which its sons have those guaranties which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still see me obedient to its wishes, without my having any other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation; and I aspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country; that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as follows: D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Suarvey Triarte, of Justice; and D. Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, of War.

From any thing we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course dispossesses Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station as Vice President. EL REPUBLICANO, a very pertinacious opponent of the administration of Farias, claims the change as equivalent to a revolution; all the measures of Farias are to be abandoned, it says; but it will be proper to wait a little till Santa Anna has time to look about him. Our latest papers just bring him into the full enjoyment of power. He has avowed his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1821.

The Times has a number of EL REPUBLICANO of the 27th March, from which it appears that all difficulties had subsided at the capital. Gen. Pena y Barragan, the leader of the insurgents, had issued an order to his followers to disband and retire peaceably to their respective homes. This was done in obedience to an injunction from Santa Anna, when at some distance from the capital.

The Priest party, as offering in greater abundance the elements of stability to his sway, are said to be in high favor with Santa Anna. Immediately upon his inauguration he published an address to his countrymen which breathes a spirit of determined hostility to the Americans. He exhorts them to cease their intestine commotions, and to unite heartily for the expulsion from the soil of the common enemy. He anticipates, provided he is properly seconded by the people, to be still able to make head successfully against the invading forces.

SANTA ANNA.

In our news from the Brasos we mention the arrival of Santa Anna, on the 8th ultimo, at San Luis Potosi, with a remnant of his army. Mr. KENDALL in one of his letters speak of him as having subsequently reached the capital of Mexico where it is said he has joined the Church party, and is disposed for peace. This intelligence Mr. Kendall received through the foreign fleet at Vera Cruz and it is probably true in so far as the whereabouts of Santa Anna is concerned; nor is it improbable that he has become disgusted with fighting.

[Picayune.

A GOOD REASON.

Blitz had a bright little fellow on the stand to assist him in the "experiment."

"Sir," said the Signor," do you think I could put the twenty cent pieces which that lady holds, into your coat pocket?"

"No," said the boy, confidently.

"Think not?"

"I know you couldn't," said the little fellow, with great firmness.

"Why not?"

" 'Cause the pockets is all torn out!"

From the Army at Vera Cruz.

The latest accounts are of the 31st ultimo. Every thing had begun to resume its customary routine in Gen. SCOTT's army since the occupation of the town and castle by our troops. The commands in the city, the castle, Fort Santiago, and other salient points, remained as at last advices. The heat was intense, but the health of the men remained in the most satisfactory condition.

Gen. SCOTT was anxiously waiting the arrival of additional means of transport, mules, wagons, &c. to commence an onward movement into the interior, intending to occupy Jalapa, the capital of the Department. Rumors were current among the troops, and generally credited, that the army would be for some time cantoned in and about Jalapa, a city renowned for the salubrity of the climate, where they would enjoy perfect immunity from the ravages of the vomito.

A Frenchmen, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st from the city of Mexico, reported that there were not one thousand armed men, all told, on the road from Vera Cruz to the capital. He said there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them.

SANTA ANNA, it seems, had flattered himself with being able to succor Vera Cruz. The six thousand veteran troops who accompanied him from San Luis were not permitted to proceed with him to the city of Mexico, but were ordered to march to Vera Cruz by the shortest route; and, at the latest date from the capital, he was still unceasing in his exertions to forward reinforcements. On the 27th ultimo a considerable force, forming the permanent garrison in the city of Mexico, the grenadiers of the Supreme Power, the sixth infantry, and the battalion of liberty of the National Guard, marched forth from the metropolis destined for Vera Cruz. Rather too late, we think.

The following general order had just been issued by Gen. SCOTT:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.

The capture of this well-fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy's principal fortress, with 5,000 prisoners, and as many stand of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerfully to an early peace, so much desired by the United States.

These important achievements have established a new base, and opened a shorter and better line of operations upon the enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The General-in-Chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders, on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines under Captain Edson—which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors, in camp and in trenches, without failure or murmur, amidst sand-storms of distressing frequency and violence, skirmishes by day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The General-in-Chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion.—He can only enumerate the few who were isolated by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brevet Brigadier General Worth (now Brevet Major General) and Brigadier General Twiggs, commanding the regular brigades; Major General Patterson (second in command) and his three brigadier generals, Pillow, Quitman, and Shields, of the volunteer division; Col. Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten, chief of engineers; Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery and commander of the batteries, ably assisted, in succession, by other field officers of artillery; Captain Huger, acting chief of ordnance, much at the batteries, and assisted ably in supplying them by Captains Cross and Irwin, both of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers; Major MacRee, acting chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson and the personal staff of the General-in-Chief, Lieutenants H. L. Scott, Williams, Scammon, and Lay; with the occasional aid of Captains Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Captain Monroe, acting assistant inspector general.

To the commissioners, Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten, including Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also severally due in that distinct capacity.

Thanks higher than those of the General-in-Chief have been also earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodores Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful, and able assistance from the arrival of the army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Captain Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; and the land battery No. 5, (called the Naval,) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, (served by the army,) at the end of two days was exclusively (after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army) armed, manned, and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Captains Aulick and Mayo, proved itself highly effective.

By command of Major General SCOTT.
H. L. SCOTT, Acting A. A. G.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

RIO DE JANERO, FEBRUARY 19, 1847.

We are most anxiously expecting later advices from England and Montevideo, as they will probably determine the policy of England and France as regards the armed intervention in the River Plate, particularly as upon their decision depends the question of peace or war between Rosas and Brazil. The former has of late offered many insults to Brazil, and seems to be determined to goad her into a quarrel.

Brazil is desirous of peace, but is prepared and is preparing for defence in case of being attacked at the South; and, at last advices from Montevideo, 30th ultimo, the troops of Rosas were in full possession of the Banda Orientat, having crossed Entre Rios in large numbers, routed Rivera, (who had a few days before taken Paysandu on the Uraguay,) and driven him across the country to Maldonado, where he arrived on the 27th. It was extremely doubtful if he could maintain himself there against Oribe's forces, and he would probably be obliged to flee to Rio Grande again; and if afforded protection, as before, Rosas, would consider it "casus belli," and commence operations immediately, as one of his most serious charges against Brazil is their affording Rivera protection before, and after allowing him passports to go to Montevideo.

It has been the subject of two very strong protests by the Argentine Minister at this Court.

The Mutine brig of war, which was ordered to be ready early in December to take out the final orders of the English and French Governments to Montevideo, was still waiting at Portsmouth on the 28th of December, it is supposed in consequence of some misunderstanding between the two Powers, England being for prosecuting the intervention, and France opposed to it. The latter is supposed to be jealous of the former, as by the opening of the Parana the English would be the greatest and almost only gainers, whereas France would have to bear the greatest burden of ships and men. It would now appear that Urquiza, the Governor of Entre Rios, who it was supposed had deserted Rosas, has again espoused his cause, not only allowing his troops to pass through Entre Rios, but affording him every assistance in his power.

Nothing is known with certainty of the states of Corientes; but it to be feared that she will follow Entre Rios, being party to the treaty of Alcerez, which appears to have been only to blind the other States, while Rosas was preparing for the new campaign.

The general opinion is that Brazil cannot escape a war with Rosas, particularly in consequence of her good understanding with Paraguay, having acknowledged her independence, and, may think, entered privately into a treaty offensive and defensive. It is very certain that the Paraguayan Minister at this Court is on very good terms with the Government, and it would not be surprising if Gen. Guido, the Argentine Minister, should demand his passports, or rather the Government should send them to him. His correspondence and protests the past three months have been couched not only in strong, but rather insulting terms. The replies of the Brazilian Government were very proper, and not wanting in spirit.

This Government is expecting Mr. Wise's recall, having signified their wish that he should not be allowed to remain; and under the circumstances it would not be advisable.

"That is really the smallest horse I ever saw," said a countryman, on viewing a Shetland poney. "Indade, now," replied his Irish companion, "but I've seen one as small as TWO of him."

CIRCULAR.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, March 22, 1847.

To the Directors of the respective accepting School Districts, and the people:

The Legislature, at the Session of 1846, appropriated the sum of $200,000, to the support of Common Schools, for the current school year, 1847, to be divided, among the accepting districts, in proportion to the taxable inhabitants.—This sum, when divided, gives in the proportion of fifty cents to each taxable inhabitant, for the present year, which will end on the first Monday of June next.

The sum of $200,000 has been appropriated by an act passed at the late Session, to the same object, for the School year 1848, which will commence on the 7th day of June next, to be divided in the same manner, among the accepting districts. It is believed however, from the anticipated increase of accepting districts, as well as the natural increase of taxable inhabitants, that it will hardly admit of as large a distribution to each taxable inhabitant, as that of the present year. The exact amount cannot be ascertained, until the returns of all the accepting districts, and the number of taxables in each, are received at this office. The probable amount however, will be in the proportion, of from forty-five to fifty cents, to each taxable.

I have, therefore, deemed it my duty, thus early to call the attention of the directors and the people, to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of June 13, 1836, which are as follow:

"SECTION 4. The school directors of every school disirict which has adopted the Common School system, or which may hereafter adopt the same, shall annually, on or before the first Monday in May, authorize to be levied, such an amount of tax, on said district, as they may think necessary for school purposes, not less than equal to, nor more than treble the amount which the district is entitled to receive out of the annual State appropriation; and for the purpose of raising any additional sum, that may be deemed necessary, meetings shall be called, of the taxable inhabitants of the township or distrist, by the directors, on the first Tuesday in May, annually; notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, being first given by at least six advertisements, put up in the most public places in such township or district, for the space of two weeks, a majority of whom shall decide by ballot, how much, and what additional sum, shall be raised for school purposes; and any additional sum so authorized, shall be assessed and collected, paid over and distributed, in the same manner as is provided for by this act."

It will be perceived, from this section, that the directors are only authorized to levy taxes to treble the amount of the State appropriation, unless the consent of the people is first obtained, in the manner provided by the said section. It is therefore important, in order to secure good schools, and their continuance for a reasonable portion of the year, that the requirements of the law, should receive the attention of the people.

The attention of the county commissioners, is also respectively called to the provisions of the third section of the supplemental school law of 1836, (to be found at page 332, pamphlet laws of that year,) relative to the triennial enumeration of the taxable inhabitants; a compliance with which, at as early a period as may be practicable, is desired.

The directors of the several accepting school districts, should also bear in mind, that the superintendant is prohibited from issuing his warrant for the distributive share of a district, for any year, until he is furnished with the report of the directors for the preceding year, and with a certificate, that a tax has been assessed, as required by law, and a duplicate and warrant for the collection thereof, delivered to the collector.

Very respectfully,
J. MILLER,
Superintendent of the Common Schools.

Capt. ALBERTIS.—This gallant officer who fell in the attack upon Vera Cruz, was an ornament to the army and universally beloved by all who knew him. He was a native of Berkley county, Va., where his wife and family reside, and entered the army in March, 1837. He distinguished himself in the Florida campaign, at the battle of Orange creek, where with a handful of men he fought and defeated 100 Seminoles under the celebrated chief Tustennugee. He was a printer, and for several years published the Martinsburg, (Va,) Republican. Peace to his manes, and may he who "tempers the winds to the shorn lamb," guard and protect his wife and children.

We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster has formally connected himself with the Episcopal Church, and on Sunday last participated in the communion at Washington. What are victories on the battle field when compared to triumps over self?

SOMERSET HERALD.

State Central Committee.
THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City,
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia co.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Westmoreland
G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

☞We learn, by a letter from Charles A. Kimmel, of the U. S. army, to one of his brothers, that HENRY RINK, of Berlin, in this county, was killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

He was found the day after the battle, by his fellow townsman, lying on the field, shot through the head with a musket ball.

Correspondence of the Pitts. Gazette.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BELFAST DATES TO 26TH MARCH.

Arrival of the Wm. Kennedy.

DECLINE IN CORN & CORNMEAL.

Prices of Flour Maintained.

PHIL'A, April 20th 4, o'c P. M,

The ship William Kennedy arrived this afternoon from Belfast, Ireland, bringing dates to the 26th of March, being four days later than any papers previously received.

The commercial news is of importance, but there is no political news of much interest.

There have been large arrivals of Indian Corn, and under the influence of heavy receipts, prices had declined twenty shillings per ton (2240 lbs.) Cornmeal had shared in the decline proportionately.

The quotations given for Corn and Wheat were as follows, per cwt, viz:

Prime Red Wheat is selling at seventeen shillings nine pence to eighteen shillings four pence. White Wheat eighteen shillings to eighteen shillings six pence.

White Corn fourteen shillings ten pence to fifteen shillings. Yellow fourteen shillings five pence to fifteen shillings.

Cornmeal fifteen shillings to fifteen shillings five pence for White, and for Yellow fifteen shillings five pence to sixteen shillings, per cwt.

United States Flour was quoted at 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per bbl.

The market for Corn and meal subsequently acquired more firmness, and closed with a better feeling.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, April 20—night.

The Cambria arrived at Boston this evening at 6 o'clock, having been telegraphed at four p. m. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and made the passage in just fifteen days from Liverpool.

PHIL'A April 21st—10 A. M.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the "Wm. Kennedy" and Cambria has thrown great confusion into our grain markets, and here and in New York as well as East and West, they must suffer some decline. Many believe, however, they will rally again. As the Wheat market is depressed the Cotton market is elevated and in about the same proportion.

Philadelphia, April 21, 10, A. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The steamer Cambria brings the prospect of a good harvest in England, the effect of which has been to reduce prices in grain, more than the large importation from Europe and the East.

There have been great fluctuations in the corn market for two weeks past and the article has receded to quotations.

Bowed Cotton 6¼d. to 6½d. Orleans 6¾d to 7¼d. At Liverpool on the 26th of March., the declining tendency of Breadstuffs infused a vigorous feeling into the Cotton market. The manufacturers were in much better spirits and came forward freely.

The business done was participated in by both the trade and purchasers on speculation.

Exporters were in the market and took a fair amount to the better qualities of Orleans.

The animated feelings on the part of buyers soon caused an advance and prices for all descriptions went up, full ¼ penny, while on the great bulk held in the market an advance of fully ¼d was claimed.

The decline on the various descriptions of food during the past month has been a follows:—

On Indian corn twenty eight shillings per ton.

On Rye four shillings per quarter.

On Rye Flour, six shilling to eight shillings per bbl.

On Sack Flour, 24 to 25 shillings per 480 lbs: and on U. S. Flour 10 shillings per barrel.

Within a few days a better feeling and reaction has prevailed, and an improvement of 2 shilling per barrel on Flour took place.

On Corn Meal 5s per 480 lbs and 2 shillings on the barrel.

The trade had generally acquired much more firmness and very heavy transactions took place at the prices current for Flour, which were as follows on the sailing of the steamer.

Western canal 37s to 38s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s to 36s 6d, and New Orleans at 34s to 35s per bbl.

The Prices Current for American wheat were 10s 9s for Southern up to 11s 5d a 11s 6d per 70 lbs for Northern wheat.

Rye 48s to 50s per quarter.

[From the New Orleans Delta.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

The "Great Western," or "The Heroine of Fort Brown," as she is often called, still sticks to the army. Indeed, it is only when she is abroad with the soldiers that she appears to be at home. At the present time her tent is pitched at Saltillo, where she exhibits the same rough-and-ready good-nature, the same ESPRIT DU CORPS, which has distinguished her since she "joined the army." She keeps a restaurat, or mess-house, more especially for the officers, and gives a kick to a saucy customer, or a cup of coffee to a favorite one, with equal facility. She does a steak to a T, but he who would attempt to "do" her, would find himself to labor under a mistake.

Let any one say a word against the American Army, and she is sure first to set him up and then to knock him down. One instance, by the way of illustration: On the evening of the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23d. a little effeminate fellow, in all the haste, and all the bewilderment of John Gilpen in his involuntary equestrian feat from Islington, rode into Saltillo and up to the quarters of the Great Western. He was trembling so that one would imagine an invisible electrifying machine was operating on his nerves.

"Why, what's the matter with you, Miss Nancy—what's skeered you now?" said the "amiable hostess."

Oh, Mrs. Bourdette—Mrs. Bourdette!" said the counterfeit soldier—the apology for a man, "we'll be all slain by the Mexicans: Gen. Taylor is on the retreat; it's all over with us; we'll be either shot, or sent to the mines. Oh! I would'nt care," he continued, in whinning tone, "I would'nt care," but for my old woman and three children in the "States." "I know, John," said she to me when I was coming away—"I know your courage will get you into a scrape—you are too impetuous, John,' said she; and it was true for her. If I was not I might still be a waiter in a respectable restourat in New Orleans. Haint you got a cup of coffee for me, Mrs, Bourdette—[such is the Great Western's matrimonial name]—haint you got a cup of coffee for me, just to quench my thirst?"

"Not a d—n drop, Watson," said the Amazon woman of the camp, sternly.—"So you, you diminutive, whose heart has got the shaking ague—you say that Gen. Taylor has retreated?"

"Oh I saw it," said the little man, "saw it with my two eyes."

"It's a——NO-SUCH-THING," said the Great Western, emphatically; "Gen. Tayler never 'retreats—the American army never retreats—it never has since I joined it—nor ever before, to my knowledge; so clear out, you skunk, you, or I'll give you what you did not wait long enough for the Mexicans to give you!" And here she brandished an old sword, which she converted into a carving knife, over the head of the little man, from which he ran off still faster than he ran from Buena Vista.

This scene was not well over, when news arrived of the death of Capt. Lincoln. On hearing it, the large knife fell from her hand—she fell herself on to a chair and wept like a child.

"You knew the Captain well, did you not, Mrs. Bourdette!" said a person present.

"Knew him!" said she, wiping the big tears from her bronzed face with her greasy apron—"Knew him! I didn't know any one else. It was he enlisted me six years ago, in Jefferson Barracks, shortly after my first husband joined the regiment—and we have lived together, that is, he has eat at my table, all the time since.—Ah, there was no RUNAWAY in him.—But, poor dear man, I must go and see to him this very night, lest them rascally greasers should strip him, and, not knowing him, I could not give him decent burial."

Off she went to the blood-stained battle-field, sought among the dead and dying till she found out the corpse of the brave Captain, which she brought to Saltillo and had decently interred. She now keeps his sword and other equipments, and vows not the part with them through life.

The Captain did go through the mock ceremony of an enlistment with the heroine of Fort Brown, and she was not by any means the least brave person whom he took into the service of the Uncle Sam.

ALVARADO SURRENDERED.

Letters received at Washington and Philadelphia last night, announce the complete success of the expedition against Alvarado, under the command of Colonel Harney.

The place was surrendered without loss; and a body of troops, under Colonel Harney, after successfully investing the town, and receiving the command from the enemy, were placed in authority.—The American flag floats over every prominent port of Mexico from the Brazos to the Castle of Vera Cruz. Tampico, Anton Lizardo, Vera Cruz, San Juan d' Ulloa, Brazos Santiago, and Matamoras are all in our possession.

The Trenton State Gazette has nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for President.

From the Army at Santa Fe.

FOUR ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE INSURGENTS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO MEXICANS KILLED—11 AMERICANS KILLED AND 47 WOUNDED—CAPTAIN BURGWIN KILLED.

We have by the St. Louis paper of the 8th instant, a confirmation of the sad news previously given of the massacres in Santa Fe.

After the first massacre of Governor Bent and his party, there was a second at Ano Ondo, 12 miles from Taos, where nine Americans were killed by 300 Indians and Mexicans.

On the 20th of January, the murder of Gov. Bent and his men was known at Santa Fe when Col Price determined to march out of Santa Fe and meet them in the open field. He took with him 340 men.

On the evening of the 24th, Col. Price encountered the enemy at Canada, numbering about 2000 men, under the command of General Jesus Tafoya. The enemy were posted on the hills commanding each side of the road.

The artillery not having much effect, the enemy were charged and routed. The enemy were 2000 strong, and lost 36 killed, and 45 prisoners.

Col. P. on the 27th, took up his line of march towards Taos, and encountered them at El Emboda on the 29th. They were discovered in the thick brush off each side of the road, at the entrance of a defile, by a party of spies, who immediately fired upon them. A charge was made by the three companies, resulting in the total route of the Mexicans and Indians. The battle lasted half an hour, but the pursuit was kept up for two hours.

The march was resumed on the next day, and met with no opposition until the evening of the 3d of February, at which time they arrived at the Pueblo de Taos, where they found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified.

On the next day a fight ensued. A church which had been used as a part of the fortifications was taken by this charge. The fight was hotly contested until night, when two white flags were hoisted, but were immediately shot down. In the morning the fort was surrendered. At this battle fell Capt. Burgwin.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the three engagements is estimated at 282 killed, the number of their wounded is unknown. Our total loss was 11 killed and 47 wounded, three of whom have since died.

The attack upon Moro is also confirmed by this news, and both the upper and lower towns were laid in ashes.

The news is also confirmed of the capture of Chihuahua, but it was after a hard fought battle, the particulars of which we have not received.

From Vera Cruz.

On the 28th of March Gen. Scott had the resolution of Congress presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and his army promulgated in general orders in the following words: "As many of those 'gallant officers and men who achieved 'the brilliant victories alluded to are now 'with this particular army, at a great dis-'tance from the distinguished Major Gen-'eral Taylor, the pleasing duty devolves 'upon the General-in-chief to announce 'that resolution in printed orders to the 'whole army now with him."

Some men belonging to the New York and 1st Pennsylvania regiments, and four sailors from the frigate Potomac, left the camp at Vera Cruz the 28th ultimo, and went out into the country seven or eight miles. Some of them returned the same evening, and reported that they had been attacked by rancheros, and most of their number killed. No faith was placed in their representations, but on the 31st a detachment was sent out, and found the remains of five of those killed. They had been shot and horribly mutilated.—Among those who were killed were the Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, of Wilmington, Delaware; Robert Jeff, of Southwark, Pennsylvania; George W. Miller of Providence, Rhode Island, belonging to the Philadelphia Rangers; Benjamin Fane, of Providence, Rhode Island; Hardin, of the Potomac; and three men belonging to the New York regiment, whose names are not known.

A stringent order was issued by Gen. Scott on the 1st of April, denouncing certain outrages which had been committed by a few worthless soldiers in the army, and calling upon the mass of the troops, officers and privates, to assist in bringing to justice those who should disgrace our national name by any violation of law whatever. Soldiers are not allowed to stray from camp without a written permission, and officers are forbidden to give permission save to the orderly and sober.

F. M. Dimond is appointed collector and Felix Peters inspector of revenue.—J. P. Levy is appointed harbor master.—The former alcalde, R. P. Vela, having declined to continue in office, Lieut. Col. Holzinger is appointed in his place.

(Picayune.

A disastrous explosion took place on Wednesday last, a week, at Messrs. Dupont's celebrated Powder Works, three miles from the city of Wilmington, by which 18 persons were instantly killed. The shock was distinctly felt in Philadelphia.

The Messrs. Dupont, in accordance with a practice of their father before them generously bestowed on each of the widows of the unfortunate victims of this dreadful casualty $100 annually, so long as they remain widows.

THE DIFFERENCE.—James K. Polk, President of the United States, with a salary of $25.000 a year, contributed fifty dollars for the relief of suffering Ireland. Gen. James Irvin, a private citizen, voluntarily contributed fifty barrels of flour, equal to three hundred dollars!

LATEST FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Accounts from the Brasos of the 6th instant contradict the report, which has just appeared in some of the papers, that a battle had been fought between General Taylor and the troops under Generals Urrea and Canales. Gen. Urrea, being apprized of Gen. Taylor's advance, took care to get out of his way by withdrawing his forces, and Gen. Taylor returned to Monterey.

The latest advices from Saltillo are to the 22d, and from Monterey to the 24th, at which time every thing was quiet at both places, and no apprehensions were entertained of a different state of things.

A letter received by the Matamoras Flag dated Buena Vista, 12th March, states that all was quiet; that the wounded were mending rapidly, and gives the soul inspispiring information that, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor before leaving, upwards of forty mule loads of provisons had been sent from his camp to Encarnacion for the use of the wounded Mexicans, who were in the hospital and in a state of starvation. The writer justly says the humanity of such an act is beyond all praise; and, though great is the glory which Gen. Taylor has acquired by a succession of splendid victories over the Mexicans, all he has gained in this way sinks into insignificance compared with the humanity of this act, and which he has always shown the fallen enemy.—DELTA.

[From the Tribune.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Extract from a letter of an officer of the Army to a friend in New York.

"CAMP AT AGUA NUEVA, MEXICO,

"February 28, 1847.

* * * "Take this whole transaction in all its parts, it is without doubt the greatest victory, the best fought battle, in which our country has yet been engaged. I can hardly credit it that I have myself seen and taken part in such an astounding affair.

Gen. Taylor HIMSELF PERSONALLY was the FIRST and highest element in accomplishing this great victory; the SECOND was our light artillery. The volunteers as a whole did exceedingly well; the exceptions to this are rather individual than by corps. Santa will not, I think, return to the conflict until his Congress have given him further means. If he does, he will assuredly be beaten again; that is, if Gen. Taylor commands our forces.

* * * "The day (the 23d) was one of great vicissitude; two or three times it seemed that the day must inevitably be the enemy's. It would have been but for OUR GENERAL; he could not, would not give way; he stood firm on the hill, in the midst of the fire, the WHOLE DAY, until night. At night, as soon as dark, the enemy commenced his retreat, and at daylight not a vestige of him was to be seen."

[From the "Union."

FURTHER CALL UPON VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but, to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call.

These troops are intended to strengthen the three divisions of our army, viz: at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column of Vera Cruz.

REVENUE UNDER THE TARIFF OF FORTY-SIX.

Previous to the adjournment of the late Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury furnished certain members with a statement showing that during the month of December, January and February last, the revenue at three principal ports was $863,000 more than for the corresponding months of the previous year. This statement was seized upon as a triumphant vindication of the new tariff.

The Whigs said at the time that the increase would be merely temporary, as it was caused by the keeping back large quantities of goods to profit by the reduction of duties. The following statement, for the month of March, of the receipts at New York alone will show how fully their calculations are about to be verified.

IMPORTS.

	In March 1847.	In March 1846.
Free goods	$786,937	$1,092,476
Dutiable	6,060,746	8,657,793
Specie	1,329,458	62,226
	$8,177,141	$9,812,494

Decrease, $1,635,353.

CASH DUTIES.

March, 1847	March, 1846.	Decrease.
$1,652,091 58	$2,617,901 85	$965,810 27

It will be seen from this that the INCREASE, which caused as much exultation during the first months of the operation of the new tariff, has been more than swallowed up by the DECREASE for the month of March, at one port alone! Are not the predictions of the Whigs fully sustained?

MR. R. L. WILSON, editor of the Chicago Journal, had a thumb of one hand and a thumb and three fingers of the other torn away, on the 3d inst., by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing in honor of the battle of Buena Vista.—The cannon was an old piece that had been thrown into the lake in 1812, was fished up about 20 years after, and has since wounded at least three persons besides Mr. Wilson.

[From the U. S. Gazette.

THE HEATH OF VERA CRUZ.

We have been looking over Brantz Mayer's "Mexico as it was and is." In it we find a summary statement of the baptisms and burials in Vera Cruz in the year 1841, and it informs us of some curious and suggestive particulars. In that year.

	Males.	Females.
The baptists were	244	240
The deaths were	600	417

Or more than fifty per cent, in the number of deaths over the number of baptisms.

The ages at which by far the greatest part of this number of 1017 died, are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
From 16 to 25 years,	188	85
" 26 to 50 "	249	132
" 51 to 75 "	35	23

Or a little more than two thirds between the ages of 16 and 75 years, and about one-third between the ages of 26 and 50 years alone. The deaths between 76 and 100 years were only two males and six females, leaving the remainder to be made up from persons under 16 years of age.

The diseases which cause these deaths are various; but the leading forms are thus stated:—

	Males.	Females.
Vomito	120	35
Small Pox	64	78
Phthisis & Diarrhœa	151	61
Fevers	93	44
Dysentery	7	22

A liberal estimate of the number of the population of Vera Cruz in 1841 fixed it at 6,500 souls, and this shows that one-sixth of the entire population died in this year. Of this one-sixth, about an equal proportion perished from vomito. The disease, Diarrhœa and Dysentery are the most fatal in the catalogue.

Mr. Mayer, in proceeding with the consideration of this subject, remarks:—

"In 1842, I am told that near TWO THOUSAND died of vomito at Vera Cruz. This, however, was owing to the number of raw troops sent there from the interior to be embarked for Yucatan."

If Vera Cruz is taken, therefore, it will become a serious matter to decide what the consequent action shall be. The war itself claims too much of the sacrifice of life to leave victims of disease to work its will upon, and we question much, having for our basis the facts stated, whether it will be possible to hold the castle and the city.

The CINCINNATI ATLAS says:

"Mr. CRITTENDEN (Gen. Taylor's aid, who was passing through Cincinnati on his way home) was mortified to find that several incidents of the battle, erroneously narrated, have been ascribed to his authorship, and especially the profane language attributed to Gen. TAYLOR respecting the second regiment of Kentucky Infantry. The newspaper accounts of that incident were substantially correct, leaving off the profanity incorrectly put in the mouth of the General. In the distance, the impediments in the way of the regiment in mounting the steeps of the ravine gave to their motions the appearance of unsteadiness and wavering, and, under such apprehension, the General did remark three times, "That won't do."—But when he saw them regain fair ground and move on shoulder to shoulder, like well-trained veterans, and deliver their terrible fire into the ranks of the enemy, he rose in his stirrups, exclaiming, in a tone of exultation, "Hurrah for old Kentuck!"

It is amusing to look over the Locofoco papers since the glorious victories of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz. But a few months ago these miserable tools of a miserable, Administration lent themselves heart and soul to the dirty work of breaking down the reputation of the Whig Generals—TAYLOR and SCOTT. But within a week these gallant heroes have been mounting higher and higher in the scale of public opinion, whilst poor Jimmy Polk and his followers are squirming and writhing like wounded snakes, under the well merited contempt of a patriotic people. And now, since they DARE NOT direct their poisonous shafts against Taylor and Scott, we see them hissing out their harmless venom at other distinguished members of the Whig party with a fury that proclaims their chagrin and mortification. Poor souls!—We pity them for their case is desperate. They are driven to the wall, hemmed in, and so completely headed in all their machinations, that it is no wonder they lose their temper, and like rabid dogs, growl, and bark, and snap at every thing in their way.

[B. and S. Journal.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says, the Whig Legislaure of 1847, was in session only SEVENTY-ONE DAYS and submitted FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS to the Governor! The Locofoco session last year lasted ONE HUNDRED and SIX DAYS, and but four hundred and sixty-one bills and resolutions were passed! The Whig Legislature transacted as much business as the last Locofoco Legislature, and adjourned about THIRTY-SIX DAYS SOONER, thus saving to the State not less than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Such are the good results flowing from Whig legislation and Whig economy; and if the tax oppressed people know their own interests, they will not only return the noble band of Whigs who so nobly discharged their duty during the recent session, but elect a Whig Governor, and abjure Locofocoism now and forever. Give us a Whig administration that will faithfully carry out Whig principles, and the restoration of our beloved Commonwealth to her former prosperity will speedily follow.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Brigadier General GIDEON J. PILLOW, to be Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General JOHN A. QUITMAN, to be Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Cumming, who declined to accept.

Colonel CALEB CUSHING, to be Brigadier General in the army of the United States, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

WISCONSIN.—The people of Wisconsin have determined, by a tremendous majority, that they will not have the Constitution submitted to them. It was an out-and-out ferocious Locofoco paper, full of the worst doctrines of that party; and the people that seemed willing enough to sustain in others the doctrines and measures that led necessarily to the very provisions of their plan of a Constitution, no sooner saw the matter set before them for their acceptance and their endurance, than they refused the affair.

Wisconsin, then, will have no representatives in the next Congress.

Attention, Somerset Guards!!

YOU are required to parade on your usual ground in Somerset Borough at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 3d day of May next, in full uniform. Immediately after the parade, an appeal will be held for the last day's parade.

By order of the Captain.

R. R. MARSHALL, 1st Serg't.

AT a Court of Common

Pleas held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset on the 5th day of May 1845, before the Hon J S Black, and his associates, Judges of our said court. The account of Joseph Cummins, assignee of Daniel Hoover, was confirmed by the court, and 15th February 1847. On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. Samuel Gaither, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the fund in the assignees hands among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the minutes, certified this 4th day of March, A D 1847.

A, J, OGLE,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the above commission I will attend at my office in Somerset, on Friday the 30th of April next, to discharge the duties therein enjoined upon me, of which all interested persons are desired to take notice,

SAM'L GAITHER,
March 23. 1847. Auditor.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	90 a 1 00
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70
Corn,	"	60 a 0 70
Oats,	"	35 a 0 38
Potatoes	"	60 a 0 75
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 50
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	6 a 0 7
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 00 a 4 12
Wheat	0 70 a 0 00
Rye	37 a 40
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	26 a 27
Barley,	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a 8
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 8
Tallow, rendered	8 a 00
" rough	5 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12 a 2 00
" dried per bushel,	55 a 62
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	a 00
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00
Wool	24 a 33

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	–	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. P. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far. & M. bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Fredprick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County are requested to assemble in County Meeting at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of next Court week, (May 4th) for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the triumph of American Principles at the next October election.

Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset Bor.
John J. Schell, Somerset Borough.
Perry Walker, Somerset township.
Samuel Miller, " "
Horace Ludington, Milford.
Aaron Schrack, Turkeyfoot.
John P. H. Walker, Addison.
Elijah Wagner, Elkhck,
C. M. Hicks, Summit.
George Klingaman, Jr., Greenville,
Daniel Lepley, Southampton,
Jacob Hoon, Allegheny,
Jacob Lambert, Stonycreek,
Michael Berkey, Berlin Borough,
Samuel Bitner, Brothersvalley tp.
William Reel, Shade,
Adam Holtzapple, Paint,
George Masters, Conemaugh,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner,
Michael Zimmerman, Quemahoning,
Henry Fisher, Jr., Stoystown Bor.
Jacob Fleck, Jefferson township.

County Committee.

N. B. The County Committee is specially requested to meet in the Grand Jury Room precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., of the day above appointed for the County Meeting.

S. W. PEARSON, Chairman.

☞One of the most striking exhibitions of intense party malignity which we have recently witnessed, is the attempt now making by some of the baser sort of the Loco Feco press, to bring odium upon Gen. Irvin because he contributed liberally from his own means, to the relief of the starving millions in Ireland. It reminds us strongly of the course pursued by the same class toward Mr. Clay in the campaign of 1844.

We are not about to defend Mr. Irvin from this charge. We are not aware that it is any offence, either against the moral or political faith to which he professes to adhere. Sure we are, that there is no article in the creed we have learned, which forbids us to feed the hungry, or clothe the naked. We had scarcely supposed that even modern Democracy had "progressed" so far as this. But if it were thought necessary to excuse Mr. Irvin, it might be pertinent to ask, if it be a crime in him what is it in Messrs. Polk, Shunk &c? The only difference, we apprehend, would consist in the fact, that while they, with large salaries of the people's money, give $25 to $50 each, Gen. Irvin, from the proceeds of his own industry, gives what is equivalent to $250 or $300.

We trust these honest gentlemen, whose virtuous indignation is so much excited by an act of liberality and benevolence, will prosecute their investigations still farther in the same direction. Has he not contributed to some Missionary or Bible Society? Is there not some family whose necessities he has relieved? May there not be found some widow or orphan whose heart he has made glad? Perhaps they might even discover he was an upright, honest, and honorable man, a Christian and a scholar. If they should do so, we beg they will not spare our feelings by suppressing the facts, but publish them boldly. We believe Mr. Irvin and his friends could survive even such a revelation as this. Although they seem to be grievous faults with the "Democracy," the consciences of the Whigs are not nearly so tender.

DEMOCRACY OF LOCOFOCOISM.

Gov. Shunk and the People.

We are not in the habit of allowing ourselves to indulge in the folly of feeling surprise at any thing the Locos may do, under the name of Democracy. Like the sacred name of Liberty, this has been so often prostituted to the worst purposes, by those professing to be its peculiar and exclusive friends, that, so far from feeling surprise at any outrage committed against its principles, its real friends are rather afraid to hear it invoked, lest it portend some new mischief. A party which "extends the area of Freedom" by adding slave territory—which gives away millions of acres of free soil to a foreign crown, and wrests other millions from a sister Republic—which is constantly preaching the doctrine of equal rights, yet refuses to allow a poor man to vote—which proclaims the largest liberty of conscience, yet will not suffer those of a particular religious creed to hold office—a party, we say, which perpetrates such wicked absurdities as these, must not be considered incapable of any thing.

And yet we were scarcely prepared to learn that Gov. Shunk had refused to allow the bill passed by the last Legislature, giving the election of prosecuting attorneys to the people, to become a law.—What possible objections his Democratic Excellency saw to the law we cannot divine, nor has his Highness condescended to enlighten us. This most democratic "Democrat" who holds so high the honesty and intelligence of the people, will not allow them to choose their own officers, but quietly retains the appointment of this host in his own hands, in addition to his already too extensive patronage. We have no doubt the honest portion of his own friends have been surprised and mortified at this. Poor innocents! They do not yet know to what extent "Democrats" are exempted by their mere professions of Democracy, from all obligations to be consistent or just.

How very unfortunate it is for Shunk that Governors are still elected by the people! It would be so much more convenient just to appoint them. And then how nicely he could snub the people by naming some obnoxious person; for it seems, as in the case of Judge White, as tho' the fact of the people desiring the appointment of a particular person were a sufficient reason for refusing to do so; and, *vice versa*. There have been but few of his appointments for any office approved of, or satisfactory. And since he will not allow the people to please themselves in regard to those minor offices, they will adopt a more effectual plan than that of petitioning Gov. Shunk. They will exercise their privilege of throwing out a "Democrat" and perhaps their rights will be better regarded by some "Federal Whig." A Whig Legislature passed this law, which the Governor has virtually vetoed, and a Whig Governor will approve it.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The May number of this magazine has been received. It contains 24 engravings.—Terms: $3 per annum in advance.

Correspondence of the Herald.

PENCILINGS IN OHIO.

BY THE EDITOR.

NEWTON FALLS, 19TH APRIL, 1847.

I arrived here on last Saturday, having travelled the distance from Pittsburgh, 86 miles in a little over two days. From 2 miles below Allegheny city to Economy, a distance of 16 miles, the road was in bad condition; and the wind being high and cold and blowing directly in my face, I found travelling anything but agreeable. But an examination of the town of Economy with its fine buildings, beautiful gardens and adjoining lands, amply compensated me for the inconveniences I suffered on my way hither. It is very generally known that this establishment was founded by, and is under the management of Mr. Rapp, who is now far advanced in life, and must expect, in the ordinary course of nature, soon to pass from this stage of action. The real estate owned by the firm was purchased in 1824 and consists of about 5,000 acres, at least two-thirds of which is bottom land, naturally rich and constantly kept up by proper treatment. The village has a church, a hotel, a store, a grist mill, a saw mill, a woolen and silk factory and museum, and one hundred and sixty dwelling houses. The population at one time, I am informed, reached nearly 600, but is now reduced to about 340. Although I passed through the several streets and conversed with some of the inhabitants at their doors, I neither saw nor heard a child all the time I remained in the place, and the youngest person I met with I judged to be at least thirty years of age. The Economy Community have grown wealthy, and this fact has been cited in support of the so-called Fourier System. But when we consider the materials of which this community was originally composed, the plan upon which it was formed, and the guards that were thrown around it; and then look at the gradual but sure decline of their numbers, and the gaunt and apparently dejected and discontented few which remain, we are forced to a conclusion exactly the reverse. The hotel of the village is admirably kept, and a stranger receives every attention he can desire. In the museum is a large collection of curiosities and relics—among the latter of which I saw William Penn's travelling chart, and also an Indian smoke pipe of ingenious workmanship and measuring 9 inches by 3¼ and weighing over two pounds.

From Economy to Brighton, where the road crosses the Mahoning and the Canal, the soil is of an excellent quality; but here you ascend a high ridge, and for 8 or 10 miles pass over a rather barren country. Passing successively through the villages of Darlington, Petersburgh, and Middletown, you come near the latter place to a level plain, here and there a little rolling—the soil rich and the buildings excellent. This section is settled principally with Pennsylvanians, a majority of them Germans, whose localities you readily discover by means of their large bank barns. Canfield, the seat of justice of the new county of Mahoning, is 13 miles west of Middletown, and is a neat and apparently thriving town.—From here to Warren and thence to Newton Falls the country is level and the soil good. I have nowhere seen handsomer farms, nor any that appeared to be better managed. At the village of Youngstown on the Canal, are several furnaces in blast, which are supplied with both rock and bog ore, obtained in the neighborhood. Excellent coal is also found here in large quantities.

The productions of this whole region are wheat, corn, oats, horned cattle, cheese and butter, and live Yankees. The first named article is produced at an average of about 20 bushels to the acre and corn 50 bushels, whilst that of cattle and the one last mentioned are said to be as prolific as could be desired. The land is covered with a heavy growth of timber—oak, ash, hickory, poplar, beach and sugar; but when once cleared is easily worked with the plough. Much of the oak timber is sawed into plank and scantling for the Government, to be used in the construction of vessels and gun-carriages. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, passing from Beaver to Cleveland, through the heart of the "Reserve," furnishes a cheap and convenient means of transportation for all the lumber and the surplus products of the soil, most of which are shipped to Cleveland. Large numbers of cattle are driven from here to Albany, New York, Philadelphia and other markets. Upon the whole, this is "a great country," and the only drawback that I can discover is the coldness of the climate.

J. R.

CAPTURE OF ALVARADO.

We find in the Mobile Daily Advertiser of the 15th instant the following particulars relating to the capture of Alvarado, as derived from officers of the navy:

"Late last evening we had the pleasure of an interview with Lt's. Barton and Brasher, who had just arrived from Pensacola. From these gentlemen we learn that Com. Perry sailed for Alvarado to invest the place in conjunction with a detachment from the army under Gen. Quitman, about 2,000 strong. One day in advance, Lt. Chas. G. Hunter, in command of the steamer SCOURGE, was ordered down to blockade the place, in conjunction with the ALBANY, Capt. Breese. On arriving at Alvarado, which he did some time in advance of the Albany, Captain Hunter thought he might as well proceed at once to take the place. He accordingly fired two guns, and then summoned the city to surrender. The authorities asked time to consider. Lieut. H. in reply informed them that they might take their choice between an instant and unconditional surrender and an assault from the land forces then near at hand. They very wisely chose the former, and surrendered at discretion. Lieut. Hunter then left a guard, consisting of Midshipman Temple and five men, and proceeded up the river—took the town of Tlacotalpan, a Mexican brig loaded with cotton, and some small craft.

"We understand that after these gallant achievements Lieut. Hunter was placed under arrest by Com. Perry for a violation of orders—he having been directed only to blockade Alvarado. Such a course was doubtless necessary in order to preserve a due subordination, and yet it seems hard that a young and enterprising officer should be thus punished, whose only crime was an achievement of which any one might well be proud."

The surrender of Lieut. Hunter was made on the 2d inst. On the 3d General Quitman arrived with the troops; and Com. Perry with all the small vessels of the squadron, but they found the place already under the American flag. About 800 Mexican soldiers, belonging to the two posts, were made prisoners.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The New Orleans Picayune furnishes advices from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 6th instant.

On the 5th instant, Col. Harney, in command of the 2d Dragoons, and a detachment from Gen. Twiggs's division, took possession of Antigua, capturing one officer and eight Mexican lancers.

The army was to move on the 7th instant in the direction of Jalapa by divisions, Gen Twiggs leading the advance, followed by Gen. Patterson with the volunteers, and Gen. Worth, with the first division of regulars, bringing up the rear.

Two ports above Alvarado (Tlacotalpan and Cosamoloapan) have fallen without resistance. They are important points, situated upon the fine inland waters which have their outlet to the Gulf at Alvarado.

MrKendall says that Com. Perry is about starting with all his vessels, with the intention of capturing every city, town, and port on the entire Mexican coast.

Capt. Mayo has been left as Governor of Alvarado, with a small force, while Capt. Tatnall, in the Spitfire, has gone further up the river to look in at the different towns. Lt. Hunter of the SCOURGE who, seeing a favorable opportunity, captured Alvarado before the arrival of the expedition directed against it—has been arrested by Com. Perry for going ahead of his instructions, or on some charge of the kind. A great number of cannon and other military stores were captured at Alvarado.

Married:

On the 15th inst., by Rev. William Conrad, Mr. JOSEPH SHEETS, to Miss Julia FISHER, both of Berlin Borough

DIED:

On Saturday morning last, in this borough, ELEANOR, consort of Dr. N. M. Bruce, in the 50th year of her age.

On the 15th inst., Mrs. CHRISTINA, consort of Frederick Walker, dec'd, aged 68 years and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

Millinery & Mantua Making.

MISS T. M. EARL,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in **The Neatest and most Fashionable Style,** and will be grateful for a share of their patronage. [april 27]

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
HENRY MEYER.
April 27, 1847. Adm'rs.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Satinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than

usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ.

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.—Philadelphia Sun.

Shepherds's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what affect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a freind recommended your Hair Tonic.

I used three or four bottles, according to the printed direction, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set and since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate recomending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury: but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be benefirial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c.,

JOHN QUIGLEY, M.D.

Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Monday the 3d day of MAY next, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Menges, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Quemahoning, Somerset county, Pa., containing twenty-five acres more or less; about ten acres clear, adjoining lands of Jacob Speicher, John Burntrager and others, on which are erected a cabin house and stable with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Jacob Menges, at the suit of Jacob Custer, for the use of Phœbe Marshall, Administratrix &c., of Rogers Marshall, dec'd.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of William Moore, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Paint township, Somerset county, containing 200 acres more or less; about six acres clear, adjoining lands of Jacob Berkepile, Solomon Miller, Jacob Berkey and others, on which are erected a dwelling house and stable, and grist and saw mill, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Moore, at the suit of Samuel Kimmel.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bell, of, in, and to a certain PARCEL OR TRACT OF LAND, situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; about one hundred and ten acres cleared, about twenty-two acres in meadow, with a dwelling house one and a half stories high, log barn and stable, and spring house erected, and two orchards on the premises, adjoining the National Road on the south, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Gleason, and Richard Brooks, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Christain C. Livengood, for the use of Simon Gebhart.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office Somerset } April 6, 1847. }

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 3d day of May 1847.

Landis	vs	Stoner
E. and F. Faber	vs	Husband
Fighter	vs	Fritz. Garnishee of Kimmel
Redfield and Co.	vs	Countryman et al
Flick	vs	Neff and Rankin
Suder	vs	Bauchman
Miller and wife	vs	Arnold
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Moyers	vs	Beighley
Burkhart and wife	vs	Risheberger's executors
Fream	vs	Fream's Adm'x.
Koontz	vs	Koontz Admin'r.
Ogle's Ex'trix	vs	Snizman.

A. J. OGLE.

Prothonotary's office, Somerset, April 6, 1847. } Proth'y.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere.

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Elisabeth Rhoads, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Philip Rhoads did on the 2nd day of September, Eighteen hundred and forty-six, prefer his petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying, that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Elizabeth Rhoads, in all time to come as if he never had been married or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you the said Elizabeth Rhoads that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the second Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Philip Rhoads and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Philip; your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of Matrimony contracted with you the said Elizabeth as fully and effectually as if he never had been married or as if you the said Elizabeth were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November Anno Domini, 1846. A. J. OGLE.

March 30, 1847. Prothonotary.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, aints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

New and Seasonable Goods

AT

KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE!

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder his stock of merchandize, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, at the old stand, north west corner of the diamond, a neat assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, Vestings, Alpacas, Lawns, &c., &c., together with Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and PAINTS and DYE-STUFFS,

all of which he is determined to sell at a very small profit, either for cash or approved country produce.

He respectfully invites the public to call and judge for themselves.

April 6th, 1847. JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.

THE subscriber having sold out the balance of stock on hand, and also leased his store room, to Mr. John Holderbaum, and being about to remove from Somerset, hereby takes leave of his old customers. Grateful for their long continued favors—he would respectfully solicit a continuance of their custom to his successor, who he hopes will "Do things up brown." J. L. SNYDER

POETRY.

BUENA VISTA.

BY A MEXICAN POET.

We saw their watch fires through the night
Light up the far horizon's verge;
We heard at dawn the gathering fight,
Swell like the distant ocean surge—
The thunder-tramp of mounted hordes
From distance sweeps a bounding sound,
As Aztec's twenty thousand swords,
And clanking chargers shake the ground.

A gun!—now all is hushed again—
How strange that lull before the storm!
That fearful silence o'er the plain—
Halt they their battle-line to form?
It booms again—again—again,
And through its thick and thunderous shock
The war-screams seem to pierce the brain
As charging squadrons interlock.
Columbia's sons—of different race—
Proud Aztec and brave Alleghan,
Are grappled there in death-embrace,
To rend each other, man to man!

The storm clouds lift, and through the haze
Dissolving in the moontide light,
I see the sun of Aztec blaze
Upon her banner, broad and bright!
And on—still on, her ensigns wave,
Flinging abroad each glorious fold:
While drooping round each sullen stave
Cling Alleghan's but half unrolled.

But stay! that shout has stirred the air,
I see the stripes—I see the stars—
O God! who leads the phalanx there,
Beneath these fearful meteor bars?
"Old Zack"—"Old Zack"—the war cry rattles
Amid those men of iron tread,
As rung "Old Fritz," in Europe's battles,
When thus his host great Frederick led!

And where, O where is Aztec?—where,
As now the rush of Alleghan
Resistless tramples to despair
The ranks of our victorious van?
Still charging onward ever—ever,
They shatter now our central might,
Where half our bravest lances shiver,
Still struggling to maintain the fight!

Still struggling, from the carnage dire
To snatch our patriot chief away—
Who crushed by famine, steel and fire,
Yet claims as his the desperate day;
That day whose sinking light is shed
O'er Buena Vista's field, to tell
Where round the sleeping and the dead,
Stalks conquering Taylor's sentinel.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

R. L. STEWART.
Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

To Surveyors &c.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent Surveyor's Compass, with chain, protractor and dividers, which he will sell low for CASH, or on credit if properly secured. Also, two eight day clocks, for sale on fair terms—or they will be exchanged for approved country produce. The Compass will be left with D. Weyand. LEWIS MICHAEL.
Somerset, April 13, 1847.

Cheap Tin-Ware.

WILLIAM A. PARKER.

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for Cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.
April 6, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of MAY next, (3d day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby giv-

en, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 10th day of MAY next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Neff, one of the administrators with the Will annexed; of the estate of Peter Countryman, dec'd.

The account of John Hanna, Guardian of Elizabeth Ann, minor daughter of Frederick Infield, dec'd., lately intermarried with William Page, now dec'd.

The account of A J Colborn & George Pringey, administrators &c., of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.

Final account of John W Lancaster, administrator &c., of James Lancaster, dec'd.

The account of Nicholas Bowman, Guardian of Emanuel & Jerome Bowman.

The account of Joseph Newcomer, administrator of Daniel Newcomer, dec'd.

The account of John Emmert, administrator of John Wright, dec'd,

The account of Tobias Miller, Executor of Elizabeth Gerver, dec'd,

Supplemental account of Anner Yoder and David Yoder, Executors of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

The account of David Lavan and Isaac Friedline, administrators of the estate of David Pile, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Friedline, administrator of Daniel Friedline, dec'd.

The account of Michael Shaffer, administrator of Elizabeth Shaffer, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bearkley, guardian of Mary Ann Walker.

Final account of Jacob G. Miller, surviving administrator of Valentine Hay, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
March 30, 1847, Register.

JURY LIST,
For May Term, 1847.

Commencing on the 3d day.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset Township—Peter Ankeny, Jr. Joseph Brubaker, Chauncey Marteeny, Sam'l Stahl, of P., Isaac Wendle.
Jenner—Frederick Beesecker, John Johnston, George Parker.
Southampton—Henry Bowman. Henry Dorn, Jonathan Emerick, Valentine Lepley.
Stoystown Borough—David Clark.
Conemaugh—Jeremiah Hite, Peter Mishler, John Wertz, jr.
Summit—David Hay,
Stonycreek—Benjamin Kimmel,
Quemahoning—George Kocher,
Berlin Borough—Heriz Keiser,
Elklick—Jacob Livengood.
Milford—Joshua Rhoads,
Turkeyfoot—Michael Sanner,
Allegheny—David Weisell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough—Frederick Gilbert,
Somerset Township—Jacob Walter, Ephraim Shaffer, John Suter, Henry Mowry, Philip Smith,
Turkeyfoot—David Ankeny, Peter Brubaker, Charles P. Conley, Andrew Hiat, Jacob King, Joseph B. Davis,
Shade—Levi Adams, Peter Boyer, Jr. David Specht,
Paint—Henry Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Hoffman,
Addison—Frederick Cupp, John Haldeman, David Hartzell, John C. Tashue,
Stoystown borough—Aaron Grissey,
Stonycreek—Joseph Glessner, George Lohr, Martin Moyers, Anderson Spencer,
Jenner—Abner Griffith, of T. George Hartzell, Emanuel Kover, Abraham A. Miller, Henry Shaffer,
Southampton—Henry Hoyman, Jr.
Milford—Elijah Lyon,
Summit—Samuel Miller, Gabriel Schrack,
Brothersvalley—John Swauger.
Quemahoning—George Snyder, of John.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobalt Follmar, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Friday the 30th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
March 23, 1837* Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Uhl, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the subscriber on Saturday the 15th of May next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHARLES UHL.
April 6, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Administrators. Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Knable, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somersot' county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER PUTMAN,
JOHN BOUCHER,
April 20, 1847-6t Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L. S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorsble, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case mace and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE,
March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Emanuel Newcomer, GREETING:

L. S. WHEREAS, Susan Newcomer, by her next friend John Helsel, did on the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, profer her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, in all time to come, as if she had never been married or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you the said Emanuel Newcomer that, setting aside all excuses and other business whatever; you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset, at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on the first Monday in May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Susan Newcomer, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Susan Newcomer, your wife, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, were naturally dead, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November, A D 1846. A. J. OGLE,
April 6, '47. Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on *Saturday, the 1st day of May next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffle, of, in and to a certain TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared, about 4 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Mishler, Gabriel Gindlesperger, and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffle, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Armstrong, of, in and to, a CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 75 acres, more or less, about ten acres cleared, adjoining the Maryland line on the east, lands of John W. Robison on the north, and Mrs. Patrick on the west and south, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Armstrong, at the suit of William Fear.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of Alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Schachleiter, Daniel Baer and Jacob Staum, late partners under the firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, of, in and to, TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded by lot of Daniel Baird on the West, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and lot of Abraham Dull on the east, on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a smoke house, a wood shed, and stable, &c., which is now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, at the suit of John Lightner,

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, } Sheriff.
March 23, 1847. }

WHEREAS according to a provision in the 7th article of the charter of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels, in Somerset township, Somerset County, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was unanimously resolved by the said church after due notice assembled, on the 5th of April 1847, that the name of the said church or congregation be and hereby, is changed to "Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church;" and whereas the charter of the said corporation requires publication, of the said change of name to be made, now therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern, that from and after the publication of this notice, the Evangelican Lutheran Church of Samuels, shall be known as "Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church."

P. RIZER.
David Woy.
Christian Barkley.
Samuel Shauly.
Samuel Kooser.
Lavansville, Somerset county, Pa. April 13, 1847. } Vestry.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green. Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

Jayn's Expectorant.

Mr Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R I) was cured of a severe ASTHMA by using five bottles.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev John Segur, of Lambertsville, New Jersey who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of CONSUMPTION, and one of his children of HOOPING COUGH.

Rev Jonathan Going, D. D. Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says, "He was laboring under a severe COLD, COUGH and HOARSENESS, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant" Mrs Dilks, of Salem, N J was cured of Asthma of 20 year's standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem was cured of the same complaint by five bottles.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the mockery-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchits, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do yon good.

AWFUL MURDER.—How quick will the eye be arrested by a pargraph headed "Awful Murder," and we read with trepidation to ascertain what flagrant outrage has been perpetrated upon some fellow-being. But what apathy do we too often manifest when we behold the most lovely part of Creation murdered by that monster of evil, Consumption, with other kindred affections. The depredation of these murderous diseases would be comparatively harmless, if *Jayne's Expectorant* were as generally known and appreciated as its unrivalled merits deserve. It is without exception the most valuable preparation in existence for Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and every other affection of the throat, lungs or breast. It never fails to give relief.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?" was the pathetic exclamation of the prophet of Israel, as he beheld the degradation and miseries of his people—and does not the heart of the philanthropist move with emotions of commisseration and sorrow, as he witnesses the hopeless and helpless condition of thousands dying all around him with Comsumption, and other pulmonary affections, and to ask, "Is there no balm that can heal them," nor physician to rescue them from death?—Yes, there is a balm that will heal them, and at once arrest those fatal diseases, and restore them to health. It is found in Jayne's Expectrrant, which never fails to relieae.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY GREAT REMEDY FOR

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those "*mile stones*" in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

Lexington, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK.
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

Agents for Wistar's Balsam.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.